

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

"Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGECOCK & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, O. HANSEN & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAZIA.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—H. HOFFBUS, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman.—E. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.  
W. H. FORBES, Esq. Ed. TOBIN, Esq.  
A. McIVER, Esq.

### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
London Bankers.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

## BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE CITY BANK.  
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th June last, at the rate of ONE POUND STERLING (£1) per Share of \$125 is PAYABLE on and after FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Adjustment of Bonus for the Year 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHLIN, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

## Intimations.

## DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS AND PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOE MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING CO.,  
80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets,  
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

G. FALCONER & Co.,  
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,  
AND JEWELLERS.  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
48, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

## CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 11th September, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of Confirming the Special Resolutions passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held this Day.

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 21, 1877.

## TO NATURALISTS.

C. E. BEDDOME, Esq., of Somerset, Queensland, will be happy to Open a CORRESPONDENCE with any Naturalists, with a view to exchanging Land-Shell and Fluvial shells.  
August 28, 1877.

## DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHEW in September and October, leaving HONGKONG about the 15th of September.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

TWINGH, British barque, Capt. Dalargh.  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NIMROD, British barque, Capt. Clark.  
Captain.

PILGRIM, American ship, Capt. F. Foul.

—Order.  
SOMERSET, British ship, Capt. Lightbody.  
—Russell & Co.

FORMOSA, German 3-m. schooner, Capt. O. Schwoer.—Melchers & Co.

ULLOCK, British barque, Captain A. P. Goodman.—Borneo Co.

ANNIE S. HALL, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. Chas. H. Nelson.—Douglas Leprick & Co.

ABERLADY, British barque, Capt. Nicoll.  
—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BEETHOVEN, German barque, Captain R. Haje.—Melchers & Co.

VISCOUNT MAGDOFF, British 3-m. schooner, Capt. Wm. Wright.—Borneo Co., Limited.

## Intimations.

CRICKET.  
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB, will be held at the Hongkong Club, on MONDAY, 3rd September, at 6 o'clock p.m.

WILLIAM HYNES, Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, August 31, 1877.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to remind his Customers and the Public Generally that he still CARRIES on his PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS in No. 3 A, LOWER WINDHAM STREET; and that he has no connection whatever with the Establishment recently opened in Queen's Road, under the Name and Style of AFONG & Co.

AFONG,  
No. 3 A, Windham Street.  
Hongkong, August 15, 1877.

## SHIPS' COMPANIES AND STEVEDORE.

No. 57, Praya Water.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY,

the 5th September, 1877, at 11 o'clock a.m., at H. M. NAVAL YARD,—

Sundry Condemned Naval and Victualling STORES, comprising:—

OLD IRON,  
GLASS,  
HOSES,  
LIGNUM-VITÆ.

A quantity of Canvas, Cordage and Sundries, slightly damaged by fire.

OLD CASKS AND CASES,  
MESS TRAPS,  
do., do., do.

Also,  
26 Copper and 9 Tin Bow Lanterns, with Lenses, do., Complete.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 28, 1877.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

At a Date hereafter to be named,—  
The British Barque

"ALPHINGTON,"

of 326 Tons Register or of about 8,000 piculs Carrying Capacity, with all her TACKLE, APPAREL and INVENTORY.

The Vessel was Built under Lloyd's special survey at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1856, Classed 12 years A. 1. at Lloyd's and continued in 1868 A. 1. for 8 years.

She was Remastered over Felt in London in July, 1875.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, the remainder upon Transfer being effected. The Vessel is at Purchaser's risk immediately after fall of hammer.

Hongkong, August 25, 1877.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

GENUINE BREAKFAST CLARET, in Draught at \$1 per Gallon, Every Day.

O. L. THEVENIN,  
Queen's Road, No. 44.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two Dollars and a Half.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KALU & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

## For Sale.

### SEEDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have just Received their new Season's FLOWER, VEGETABLE and GRASS SEEDS, from Messrs SUTTON & SONS of Reading. A List may be had on Application.  
Hongkong, August 22, 1877.

## FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Condensing ENGINES and BOILER; Cylinders 11 x 7, Shafting and Propeller Complete.

Two Pairs of LAUNCH ENGINES, with Shafting and Propellers Complete, Cylinders 5 x 6; being nearly alike would be suitable for Twin Screws.

One Small Single ENGINE and BOILER with Shafting and Propeller, suitable for a Gig.

The above may be seen on the premises of the Undersigned, and will be Sold Cheap.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

## FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

## FOR SALE.

ONE of the finest VILLA SITES in Kowloon, with MAR BUNGALOW, newly erected, Garden, Tennis Lawn, &c.  
WILSON and SALWAY, Architects, &c.

2, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, August 30, 1877.

## FOR SALE.

BERLIN TIVOLI BEER, in Cases of 4 Doz. Quarts.

WIELER & Co.  
Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,

Surveyor to Local Office, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.  
2, Club Chambers,  
Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

### NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr M. W. GIBBS, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm for Procurement at Foochow, and Mr F. F. ELWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, June 1, 1877.

### NOTICE.

MR. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm for Procurement.

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN and KEPPEL BAY, to land Mails and Passengers.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "SOMERSET,"

Capt. J. TORRANCE, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 28, 1877.

## Sailing Vessels.

### FOR PORTLAND.

The A 1 American Ship "PILGRIM" will load here for the above Port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 2, 1877.

## Shipping.

### Sailing Vessels.

#### FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Bark "ABERLADY," J. Nicoll, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

#### FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Barque "GRASMERE," HASTINGS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

#### FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 German Ship "JOHANNES," BUNZE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

#### FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Barque "GEO. GROSLAW," Geo. IYING, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, July 28, 1877.

#### FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark "ROBERT HENDERSON," GUNN, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, June 22, 1877.

#### FOR HAMBURG.

The A 1 British Bark "LORD MACAULAY," Capt. MCKENNA, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, July 20, 1877.

#### FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Bark "VICTORIA," W. D. THOMAS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, July 23, 1877.

#### FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

(To follow the Barque Calcutta.)  
The A 1 British Barque "WINLOW," Capt. BARKER, will load here and have a quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co.  
Hongkong, August 13, 1877.

## Notices to Consignees.

### FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Glenaglas having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored by the Undersigned in their Godowns, whence and/or from the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 27, 1877.

### GERMAN BARK ADOLPH, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 8, 1877.

## Mails.



STEAM FOR Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London.

Also, Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship PESHAWAR, Captain WHITE, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 8th September, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. LIND, Superintendent.



## INSURANCES.

## HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to Issue Policies against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates. Every Risk taken by this Company is participated in by Three of the largest German Fire Insurance Companies, representing an aggregate Capital and Surplus of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS, equal to FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS, thus enabling this Company to accept large lines.

SANDER & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877. se26

## THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Tails Two Millions, in 1,000 shares of Tails 2,000 each.  
PAID UP CAPITAL—Tails Six Hundred Thousand, or Tails 600 per share.

## PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

F. H. BELL, Esq. (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.)  
M. S. GUNAT, Esq. (Messrs David Sassoon & Sons Co.)  
JAMES HART, Esq. (Messrs Turner & Co.)  
E. H. LAYERS, Esq. (Messrs Gilman & Co.)  
HUGH SUTHERLAND, Esq. (Messrs John Forster & Co.)  
A. G. WOOD, Esq. (Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.)

## HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Secretary—HERBERT S. MORRIS, Esq.

## BANKERS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## BRANCHES.

LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.

## AGENCIES.

At the principal ports in the East and Australian Colonies.

THE Company will be constituted on the 1st January, 1878, as a permanent Marine Insurance Company, to carry on the business (established in 1863) of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1876-1877.

A Reserve Fund will be formed of Tails 400,000, by setting aside a portion of the profits at such times and in such sums as the Shareholders shall decide.

The net profits of the Company for each year will be divided amongst the Shareholders, in the following manner:—

One-third over the Shares, a portion thereof being set aside for the formation of a Reserve Fund as above stated. Two-thirds as a return to Contributors (being Shareholders), in proportion to the Premiums paid or influenced by them.

A revision of the Share List will take place at the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Deed of Settlement to withdraw at the before-mentioned periods all or any of the Shares held by Shareholders who have not contributed Premiums or whose contributions during the preceding three years have been less than in proportion to the number of Shares held.

Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation, will be notified at least three months prior to the date fixed for any such revision of the Share List, and will have the option of disposing of their Shares in either of the following ways:—

They will be at liberty at any time after receipt of notice of withdrawal, and prior to the date of revision, to sell their Shares to any person approved by the Company and accepted as the transferee.

Upon surrendering their scrip certificate for cancellation at the time of such revision, and pursuant to notice, will receive a return of the Capital paid up thereon; and so soon after as the financial position of the Company up to the date of the revision can be ascertained and the accounts adjusted, they shall also receive a pro-rata share of the Reserve Fund, if any accumulated, together with such proportion of the unappropriated profits as may be found due to them.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Applications for Shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company, from residents in China and Japan, until the 30th September; from London and distant ports until 31st October next.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Gentlemen,

I hereby request that you will allot to me..... Shares in the above Company, and..... agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me; and..... agree to pay the first call of Tails 600 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the Head-office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.

Shanghai, June 16, 1877. ocl

## SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

## Directors.

KWOK ACHENG, Merchant.  
PANG YIM, Merchant.  
HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.  
LOO YEE, of the Yee-On Hong, Merchant.  
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.  
CHEUNG SING YONG, Merchant.  
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

## Manager—HO AMEE.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on BUILDINGS and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 48, Bonham Street.

Hongkong, August 28, 1877. se28

## INSURANCES.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGES FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## (FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matsheds, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## (LIMITED.)

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The Third, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1862.

## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$5.50 postage paid, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

Trübner's *Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowen, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

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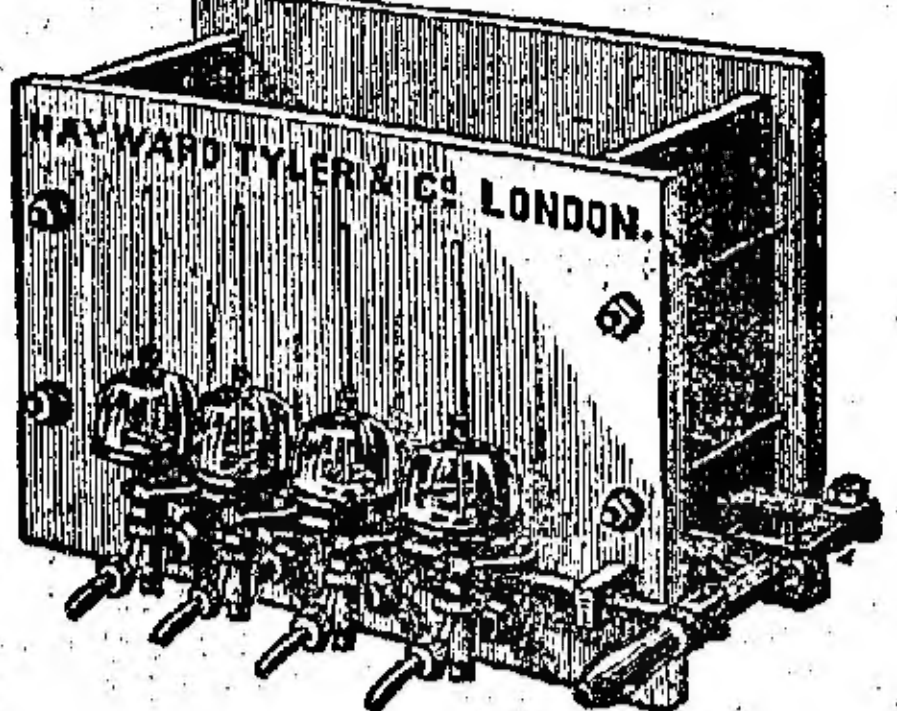
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## Intimations.

Volume Sixth of the  
"CHINA REVIEW."

No. 1.—Vol. VI.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"  
IS NOW READY.

## IT CONTAINS—

Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation in the Colony of Hongkong.  
Constitutional Law of the Chinese Empire.  
The Tang Hou Chi, A Modern Chinese Novel.  
A Chinese Primer.  
The Law of Inheritance.  
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.  
Notes and Queries—  
Chinese Marriages.  
Studies in Words.  
The Educational Curriculum of the Chinese.  
Restoration of the Old Sounds of the Chinese Language.  
Notes on Chinese Grammar.  
Russian Sinologists.  
Assyria and China.  
The Word "Swallow."  
Corrigenda.—Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation in the Colony of Hongkong.

China Mail Office,  
Hongkong, August 31, 1877.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR NINGPO &amp; SHANGHAI.

The Steamship  
"AMOI,"  
G. H. DREWES, Master, will be  
despatched for the above Ports  
TO-MORROW, Sunday, the 2nd instant,  
at 10 a.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SHEPHERD & Co.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

## FOR MANILA.

The Steamship  
"EMERALDA,"  
Capt. THESARD, will be de-  
spatched for the above Port  
on MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
A. MACG. KEATON.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A1 British Ship  
"JUBILEE,"  
J. HARRIS, Master, will load  
here for the above Port, and  
For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

## NOTICE.

MR. F. W. HAGEDORN has CEASED  
to be a Partner in our Firm here  
and in China.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL EX-  
HIBITION SOCIETY.

A GENERAL MEETING will be held  
at the CITY HALL on MONDAY, the  
3rd of September, at 3 p.m., for the  
purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts  
and electing a Committee.  
Members, and others taking an interest  
in the institution, are invited to attend.  
C. S. TAYLOR,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Sept. 1, H.M.S. Magpie, from a Cruise.  
Sept. 1, Amoy, British steamer, from  
Canton.  
Sept. 1, Ningpo, British steamer, 761,  
R. Cass, Shanghai Aug. 29, General—  
SHEPHERD & Co.  
Sept. 1, Criterion, American ship, 1546,  
W. Lull, Newcastle (N.S.W.) July 9, Coal—  
SHEPHERD & Co.  
Sept. 1, Sindh, French steamer, 2103,  
from Marseilles, via ports of call, and Sal-  
gon Aug. 29, Mails and General.—MESSRS.  
GERIES MARITIME.

## DEPARTURES.

Sept. 1, Jylland, for Whampoa.  
1, Japan, for Niogo.  
1, Tejo, for Macao.  
1, U.S.S. Ranger, for Japan.  
1, Irasvaddy, for Marseilles, &c.  
1, Spartan, for Straits Settlements.  
1, Robert Henderson, for London.

## CLEARED.

Annie S. Hall, for Keelung.  
Pym, for Shanghai.  
Victoria, for San Francisco.  
Emily Chaplin, for Portland (Oregon).  
William Phillips, for Singapore.  
Frago, for Tientsin.  
Pilgrim, for Portland (Oregon).  
Amoy, for Shanghai.  
Douglas, for Coast Ports.  
Hengfong, for Amoy.  
St. Rimo, for Caliao.  
Racer, for Labuan.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Ningpo, from Shanghai, Rev. T.  
Gough and Mrs Gough, and 67 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per Irasvaddy, for Salgon, Mr Roussel,  
and 2 Chinese; for Singapore, Messrs Baren

von Soden, Abdullah, and 1 Chinese, for  
Marseilles, Messrs Charles Perdin, B. S.  
Lewis, Magnie and servant.—From Shang-  
hai: for Marseilles, Messrs A. E. Hippen-  
ley, J. Findlay, F. Deacon, and Schindler.  
—From Yokohama: for Marseilles, Mr and  
Mrs Jouslain, Messrs Spleen, and Ka-  
maski.  
Per Spartan, for Straits, 235 Chinese.

## TO DEPART.

Per Douglas, for Coast Ports, 1 European  
and 50 Chinese.  
Per Amoy, for Shanghai, 42 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Ningpo reports:  
Fine clear weather and fresh North-Easterly  
winds throughout the passage. All well.  
Passed the P. M. Steamer of the Lamocks  
at 4 p.m. yesterday.

The American ship Criterion reports:  
First part moderate Easterly winds and  
fine weather. From Lat. 7° N. to 16° N.  
had wind from W. to N.W. with low  
barometer and threatening weather.  
Passed Bashees on the 30th August, and  
had strong E. and N.E. winds, and fine  
weather from thence to arrival.

## CARGOES.

Per S. S. Irasvaddy, sailed 1st Sept.,  
1877.—For Continent, 767 bales Silk, 8  
cases Silks, 40 chests, 2,045 half-chests and  
1,808 boxes Tea, and 504 pkgs. Sundries.  
For London, 381 bales Silk, 3 bales Waste  
Silk, 15 cases Silks, 2,029 chests, 6,202  
half-chests and 27,268 boxes Tea, 6 cases  
Treasure (\$54,400), and 284 pkgs. Sun-  
dries.

Per S. S. China, sailed 30th August,  
1877.—For Yokohama, 1,873 bags Sugar,  
8 bags Coffee, 1,184 pkgs. Iron, 170 pkgs.  
Tin, 1,025 pkgs. Merchandise, 12 pkgs.  
Skirts, 8 pkgs. Cigars, 25 pkgs. Hoots, and  
10 pkgs. Hemp. For San Francisco,  
6,534 bags Rice, 405 bags Beans, 368 bags  
Sugar, 24 bags Flour, 364 bags Coffee, 1,028  
pkgs. Merchandise, 16 pkgs. Cigars, 378  
pkgs. Tea, 220 pkgs. Oil, 6 pkgs. Silks, 69  
pkgs. Opium, 4 pkgs. Crude Opium, and 643  
Quicksilver Flasks. For San Jose, 34 pkgs.  
Silks. For Casanua, 20 pkgs. Merchandise,  
4 pkgs. Copper Ware, 4 pkgs. Crude  
Opium, and 10 pkgs. Tobacco. For Caliao,  
40 pkgs. Tea, 27 pkgs. Silks, and 5 pkgs.  
Merchandise. For New York, 2 pkgs.  
Merchandise, 30 bales Silk, and 2,887 pkgs.  
Tea. For Boston, 11 pkgs. Tea.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

For NINGPO & SHANGHAI—  
Per AMOI, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the  
2nd inst.

For SWATOW, AMOI & FOOSHOW.—  
Per DOUGLAS, at 9 a.m. To-morrow,  
the 2nd inst., instead of as pre-  
viously notified.

For MANILA.—  
Per EMUY, at 11.30 a.m. on Monday,  
the 3rd inst.  
Per EMERALDA, at 11.30 a.m. on  
Monday, the 3rd inst.

For BANGKOK.—  
Per DALE, at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday,  
the 4th September.

## General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, September 5:—  
11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries at Govt. Store.  
4 p.m.—Sundries leaves for Singapore, &c.

FRIDAY, September 7:—  
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs  
Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, September 8:—  
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports  
of Call and Europe.

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s  
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San  
Francisco.

TUESDAY, September 11:—  
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the  
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited,  
at the Head Office, Hongkong.

SUNDAY, September 30:—  
Application for Shares in the North China  
Insurance Co. must be made on or  
before this date.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—  
St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right  
Reverend Bishop Burdon, The Rev. E.  
Davis, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At  
11 a.m.; Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,  
acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.,  
Morning Prayer, &c.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James  
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.  
Afternoon, 8 p.m.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.  
J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every  
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer  
and Communion on the First Sunday in  
each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.  
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam  
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning  
Prayer.—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,  
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3  
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-  
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERNARD FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in  
the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,  
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in  
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,  
West Point.

## Shipping.

10 a.m.—Amoy leaves for Ningpo, &c.

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

## Shipping.

Noon.—Emeralda leaves for Manila.  
Goods per Glenagles undelivered after  
this date subject to rent.

## Meetings.

3 p.m.—Meeting of the H.K. Horticultural  
Exhibition Society at the City Hall.  
5 p.m.—Meeting of the Hongkong Cricket  
Club at the H. K. Club.

THE  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

## 香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERS

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI-  
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,  
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT  
MEDICINES

## MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,  
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla  
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and  
continuous European Supervision.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced  
at 8.00 p.m.

## BIRTH.

At Newchwang, on the 13th August, 1877.  
Mrs A. W. KIMBLAD, of a Daughter.

## DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 26th Instant, Mr C.  
G. HEILERMANN.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1877.

The tender and considerate method of  
treating "gaol birds" seems to have been  
tried lately in the Singapore establishment  
in regard to the European prisoners, but  
without very satisfactory results. In his  
recently issued report on the Singapore  
Criminal Prison, the Superintendent says:  
"European prisoners, who remain  
in association, appear scarcely to regard  
their imprisonment as any punishment;  
they break stones, make mats, pick oakum,  
and mess together during the day. At  
night they are looked up in wards con-  
taining from five to ten men, and they  
appear to pass very pleasant evenings.  
There is some ground to believe that men  
requiring medical care have committed  
an offence leading to gain admission to  
this prison, where they are treated in a  
comfortable Hospital free of expense,  
rather than go to the General Hospital  
where they are charged 75 cents a day."  
Comment is superfluous.

THE REMARKS OF MR JUSTICE SNOWDEN  
delivering judgment in the case of *Isaiah  
v. Gerstenberg* on Thursday are deserving  
of special prominence. Plaintiff, a serang  
on board the Danish barque *Michelle  
Selohan*, sued defendant (the Captain) to  
recover the sum of \$50.50, that he alleged  
was due to him as wages. The Captain  
in defence pleaded a set-off for the value  
of certain goods which he said had been  
stolen by the plaintiff, the amount of  
these goods being more than the original  
claim. Defendant had said, the Captain,  
confessed to stealing the articles in ques-  
tion. It transpired, however, during the  
hearing of the case that this confession  
had been obtained from the man whilst  
he was tied up by the wrists, and the  
Captain was inflicting punishment on  
him with a whip. Mr Justice Snowden,  
in giving judgment for the plaintiff for  
the amount claimed, said that a confession  
extorted under such circumstances as  
these must be emphatically rejected as  
evidence. "His Lordship was not one  
of those who would deprecate the use of  
the lash on board ships at all. He at-  
tributed the decline of discipline in the  
Mercantile Navy to the impression of  
the Captains that they could not use the  
lash on proper occasions, and this led to  
the use at times of such desperate wea-  
pons as belaying pins, of which they had  
heard so much some time ago, that in-  
flicted serious wounds, and which would  
be avoided if a cat or some such instru-  
ment were provided. He did not find  
particular cruelty was practised in this  
instance, but the set-off failed altogether,  
and the plaintiff was entitled to his wages."  
Mr Justice Snowden has evi-  
dently not changed his views in regard  
to the abolition of flogging. His reasons  
for its retention are sound ones, although  
the learned Judge is no doubt of opinion  
that every care should be taken to pre-  
vent the Captains of vessels from abusing  
the power to inflict corporal punish-  
ment. The power is, we believe, con-  
ferred on the Captain only by the com-  
mon law.

THE most important of the recent tele-  
grams received in the one stating that  
the Serbian Government has resolved to  
co-operate militarily with Russia in  
Bulgaria. This is one of the most signifi-  
cant steps in the direction of a "general  
war" in Europe that has been taken  
since the commencement of the campaign.  
The belief has been wide-spread that if  
Serbia moves Austria will move also,  
marching her forces into the territory of  
the principality as the Serbian army  
leaves it. It is this belief, then, that is  
asserted, war will ensue between Aus-  
tria and Russia, and in this struggle  
other nations will join either from choice  
or necessity. Reuter also telegraphs  
that Sir Stafford Northcote has stated  
that England will observe neutrality  
until friendly intervention is possible in  
order to put an end to the war. This is,  
we believe, the third or fourth time we  
have had a similar statement sent out by

telegraph, still, coming at the present  
crisis, when Serbia is reported to have  
declared her intention of participating in  
the war, it is perhaps of special impor-  
tance. It is quite possible the statement  
was made in Parliament in reply to some  
enquiry as to the course England intend-  
ed to adopt in regard to Serbian partici-  
pation in the war. England will  
probably leave Serbia to Austria, and  
pay greater attention to the action of  
Greece, which also seems to be on the  
verge of declaring war against the Turks.  
The Russian campaign is certainly not  
the military promenade to Constantinople  
that there is some reason for believing  
the Russians anticipated it would be, and  
the Czar possibly now feels the need of  
the aid of Serbia, and the other prin-  
cipalities. Scarcely anything but Turkish  
victories have been telegraphed during  
the last few weeks. It is true that the re-  
ported capture of the Schipka Pass has not  
as yet been confirmed, but the Turks seem  
to be making a gallant fight there as well  
as in other parts where they are brought  
into contact with the Muscovite forces.  
It will be noticed from an item we re-  
produce in another column that Egypt is  
sending another contingent of 20,000  
men to Turkey.

THE complaint made lately by a cor-  
respondent of the way in which chair-  
coolies and others, with their lavish  
display of hat, block up the side-walks,  
directs attention to what is really a serious  
nuisance. The coolies not only deposit  
themselves and their chairs right in the  
centre of the pathways, but in one of the  
main thoroughfares not fifty yards from  
the Clock Tower we have observed on  
several occasions during the present sum-  
mer sleeping mats placed down on the  
side-walk at about 9 or 10 p.m. and posses-  
sion taken of the path for the night, loco-  
motion being impossible except in the  
middle of the road, or possibly on the  
other side of the way. Door steps are  
also occupied in the most persistent man-  
ner, nor do the occupants evince the  
slightest readiness to move unless they  
have reason to expect a blow, or an  
application of the foot. With a police  
force of somewhere about 650 men in  
the Colony, such a state of affairs as this  
ought not to exist. The "rushing"  
with chairs, and the pestering invitations  
to occupy them, appear to be irremediable  
evils so long as each resident and visitor is  
not prepared to carry a stick and use it,  
but surely the police are capable of keep-  
ing our side-walks and door-steps clear  
of somnolent coolies, and their chairs.

"CORROSIVE" in his last communica-  
tion, brought us to task for modifying one  
of his remarks in regard to the Governor.  
If "Corrosive" does not like the name  
of his letter he would, we believe,  
have had no occasion to complain of any  
alteration in his communication, but we  
cannot obviously permit the *China Mail*  
to become the medium of applying strong  
language, or bringing serious charges,  
anonymously against any member of the  
community, official or private. An  
anonymous writer may be as strong  
in his arguments as he likes, and when  
dealing with another anonymous writer  
may say just what he pleases in regard to  
him, providing the limits of decency are  
not transgressed, but to permit indis-  
criminate expressions or charges to be  
levelled by an anonymous writer at some  
well-known individual in the columns of  
a public newspaper would be neither  
fair to the party attacked, nor consistent  
with the proper discharge of journalistic  
duties. Besides strong expressions have  
very little value in themselves.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE M. M. steamer *Sindh* with the Mail  
from Europe, &c., arrived in port as we  
were going to press.

At the Marine Court to-day, Peter Mor-  
rison, a seaman belonging to the British  
ship *James Hepherd*, was charged with  
refusal of duty. He was ordered to forfeit  
6 days' pay and be sent back to his ship.

The maximum temperature at the Harbour  
Master's office during the last week was  
90° and the minimum 79°; at the Peak  
the maximum was 80.0 and the minimum  
73.0.

This afternoon the American ship *Criterion*  
whilst entering the Harbour got into colli-  
sion with the American ship *Pilgrim* but  
little damage was sustained by either  
vessel.

We note the departure, by the French mail  
to-day for England, of Mr H. Magnie (of  
the firm of Messrs Jardine, Matheson &  
Co.), who has been a resident here for a  
long period of years. As one of the most  
honest and enthusiastic supporters of the  
thoroughgoing English sport of horse-racing,  
Mr Magnie (the experienced Clerk of the  
Course) will be greatly missed in connection  
with our miniature Derby meetings at  
Wong-nai-chong. He had his first mount  
here at the Hongkong Race Meeting of 1855,  
and ever since that time he has evinced the  
greatest interest in this wholesome sport in  
this Colony. His retirement, after so many  
years' residence, will be regretted by many  
friends, whilst his open-heartedness and open-  
handedness will be remembered for some time  
to come.

This number of the *China Review* issued  
to-day is the first of the sixth volume of  
that magazine, and it may now fairly be  
admitted that the publication has supplied  
in some measure a want that was felt  
to exist amongst foreigners in this part  
of the world. First in order appears  
an article by the Editor (Dr E. J. Eitel),  
on "Chinese Studies and Official Inter-  
pretation in the Colony of Hongkong,"  
being a historical sketch of the influence  
which Chinese studies has had or might  
have on the administration of this  
Colony. It need hardly be said that the  
paper supplies much subject for thought  
and some material for discussion of a  
much-needed and wholesome nature. A  
lengthy paper by the late Rev. O. F.  
Preston treats of the constituent parts  
of the Chinese Empire's administration  
more than of its "Constitutional Law," but  
it contains much information not generally  
known. Another section of the Modern  
Chinese Novel is given, which proves to be  
of interest at least as illustrating the customs  
of the people about whom the story is writ-  
ten. This is followed by a somewhat criti-  
cal review of the Chinese Primer recently  
printed by Bishop Burdon, in which the  
labour of that learned and revered gentle-  
man is described as thrown away, and some  
good reasons are put forward for this unex-  
pectedly adverse judgment. The critic  
sums up his charges against the book in  
this manner:—"The best fate that could  
possibly befall Dr Burdon's Primer would  
be its relegation to the limbo of literary  
oblivion—best for the author's fame and  
for the peace of mind of future students of  
Chinese." A thoroughly satisfactory Chi-  
nese Primer, says this writer, has yet to be  
written. Amongst the miscellaneous com-  
ments of the present number will be found  
a few most valuable notes and queries.  
Two of these notes have been reproduced  
in another column.

## Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)

1st September, 1877.

## PETTY THEFT.

Cheung Ayow, a cook, was charged with  
stealing two pieces of new plank at Show-  
wan. Ten days' hard labour.

"KEEP YOUR HANDS FROM PICKING."  
Wong Ayw, a coolie, was charged with  
picking off some guava fruit from a tree at  
the West Point Roman Catholic Refectory.  
He also broke the branches of the  
tree in getting at the fruit. Fined \$1 or 3  
days' hard labour.

## BATS IN SHORE.

Eight boatwomen were brought up charged  
with having their boats in shore before the  
morning gun fire. Fined 50 cents each.

## THE TEE FA LOTTERY.

Chun Ayow, a youngster, was charged  
with carrying on a game of Tee Fa at the  
R-recreation Ground. 48 hours' solitary  
confinement on rice and water.

## DRUNK.

Andrew Sen, seaman British barque  
*Warrior*, was fined 50 cents for being drunk  
and disorderly at Queen's Road Central.

## GOCHANE STREET HAWKERS' NUISANCE.

Four hawkers of vegetables were sum-  
moned by P. C. Ng Ayong No. 299, for  
obstructing the thoroughfare at Gochane  
Street by setting out baskets of vegetables  
thereon. The last and 2d defendants were  
summoned by mistake and were therefore  
discharged. The other two were fined 50  
cents each or two days' hard labour.

## AN UNGRATEFUL THIEF.

Low Ayow, a coolie, was charged with  
stealing from the Tung Wah Hospital.  
The defendant was a gratuitous patient in  
the Hospital and was allowed a pass from  
the Chinese doctor to go out on liberty.  
When it was found that he had three brass  
labels used to designate the different pa-  
tients. The labels were of no great value,  
but their absence would cause great annoyance  
to the fact that the doctor wrote what medicine  
on the labels each patient was to have, and  
the removal of the labels might cause mis-  
takes and wrong medicine being given to the  
patients.—The defendant admitted that he  
took the labels with the intention of selling  
them in order to buy some salt olives.  
Seven days' imprisonment.

## China.

## SHANGHAI.

From our meteorological register it ap-  
pears that Nagasaki experienced a storm  
on Sunday.—At 4 a.m. on that day the  
barometer registered 29.40. The storm  
came from the N.N.E., and gradually in-  
creased in force till 10 a.m.; at 9.30 a.m.  
the barometer was at the lowest point,  
29.30, or with reduction for temperature  
28.78. The storm, which was evidently  
the outskirt of a typhoon, ceased at 3 p.m.

A rather serious trap accident occurred  
on Sunday evening in Hongkong. Two  
foreigners, belonging to the Mitsui Bishi  
Company's steamer *Saiko Maru*, had been  
to Siccawei, and were driving round the  
corner near the U.S. Consulate-General,  
from the Bund, when the wheel of the trap  
ran against a large stone. Both occupants  
of the trap were pitched into the road, and  
the wheel fell to pieces. When one of the  
men was picked up it was found that his  
leg was broken; and subsequently he was  
conveyed to the Hospital, where he now  
remains. The other, however, was little  
the worse for his tumble.—*27, 29 Sept.*

## INUNDATION AT PANGASINAN.

We translate the following news, which,  
under date of 21st Aug., a subscriber of the  
*Diario de Manila* at Pangasinan writes  
to that paper:—

"Great were the damages caused in this  
province by the late rain and inundation,  
according to the news received here from  
the different districts.

"In Lingayen, roads and bridges are  
now reduced to a miserable state, and the  
number of cattle that have died, comprising  
horses, cows, buffaloes and pigs, exceeds  
300.

"In consequence of the overflowing of  
the Agno, which surrounds this town, the  
water has reached the height of one metre  
in the Royal House Publico, and other  
public and private buildings, in conse-  
quence of which, the prisoners were obliged  
to be removed to the Court and School  
houses. It is feared that the crops will be  
lost, if time does not allow for their trans-  
plantation, as the water has covered the  
seed-plots and fields; if this takes place,  
just imagine yourself the amount of misery  
that must follow the late bad weather.

"News received from Digupan is to the  
effect that on the afternoon of the 9th, at  
half-past 9, the Calmay bridge was sunk,  
and the mail van was upset, spilling the  
mails.

"The loss of paddy in the district of  
Urdaneta is estimated at about 20,000  
bayones (bags), and from almost all the  
other provinces the news is so bad that it is  
discouraging even to the most sanguine.

"The water has risen in a frightful  
manner, and unfortunately, besides the loss  
of large amounts of goods and cattle, two  
women were drowned while crossing the  
river Calaoan in a boat."

## WAR ITEMS.

Constantinople, July 11.—The Khedive  
has informed the Sultan of his readiness to  
send twenty thousand additional troops to  
the Turkish army at his own cost, and the  
Sultan has accepted the offer with expres-  
sions of thanks.

Pesth, July 11.—An article, emanating  
from the Chancellery, with regard to the  
military, financial, and political situation of  
Russia, says that Russia has been com-  
pletely deceived as to the vital force of  
Turkey. I hear that the Russian Govern-  
ment is making continual overtures with  
the view of obtaining the consent of Austro-  
Hungary for the passage of troops through  
Serbian territory.

Bucharest, Wednesday Night.—It is re-  
ported here that the Czar has ordered the  
construction of a railway from Sivstova to  
Tirnova.

Another bombardment is reported between  
Kalaifat and Widlin.

Shumla, July 15.—Details of Russian  
atrocities have been received, which show  
them to be worse than the early telegrams  
indicated. A thousand unarmed men, wo-  
men, and children, who before the Russian  
occupation left Sivstova, Tirnova, and the  
neighbouring villages, and took refuge in  
villages in the districts of Rasgrad and Os-  
man-bazar, have been set upon by the Cos-  
sacks and Bulgarians, and numbers of them  
have been massacred, and others driven  
back into the Russian zone, where they have  
suffered the same fate. Some few of them  
have escaped. The Bulgarians in those dis-  
tricts occupied by the Turks are fearing







# Portfolio.

## MISTAKEN KINDNESS.

Under a spreading thistle leaf,  
A grass-blade built her nest;  
And there her little brood she fed,  
And warmed them with her breast.

And in and out she softly flew,  
With scarcely room to pass,  
So close the prickly covert drooped  
Its curtain to the grass.

A gentle heart, in passing near,  
The leafy shelter spied;  
And with a loving, kind intent,  
Turned the sharp leaf aside.

It really seemed too rough a thing  
To shadow such a nest;  
The prickles might wound some unfledged wing,  
Or pierce some tender breast.

Alas! the wisdom so unwise;  
That knew not what it did!  
The friendly leaves from dripping skies,  
The open nest had hid.

And now the cold rain fell anew  
The roofless nest around;  
The covert from the storm was gone,  
The little brood were drowned.

So may our sharp defences be  
A proof 'gainst grief and care;  
A shelter from a fiercer storm,  
Or a more fatal snare.

## GRAINS OF GOLD.

EQUALITY is the soul of equity.—Seneca.  
CONFIDENCE generally inspires confidence.  
—Livy.

The greatest scholars are not the wisest men.—Rabelais.

No excellent soul is exempt from a mixture of folly.—Aristotle.

To what use serves learning if the understanding be away?—Stobæus.

PROSPERITY does best discover vice, but adversity does best discover virtue.—Bacon.

## LIFE'S PERSPECTIVE.

(Public Ledger—Philadelphia.)

The importance of little things is often and wisely urged. In one sense, indeed, nothing is little or trifling, for nothing is so small or insignificant as to exert no influence, or demand no attention. Yet much of the non-success and disappointment of life comes from a failure to discriminate between things of vital and of minor importance. The habit of exaggerating little things, and allowing them to consume the energy that belongs to the weighty and serious business of life is fatal to real greatness in any direction. Everyone who has been able to see the important points, and separate them from the web of details in which they may be involved.

Life may be said to resemble the painting of a landscape, in which no beauty of form or colouring, no delicacy of touch or force of expression can atone for the lack of true perspective. Unless the objects represented assume such proportions to convey to the mind a sense of their relative distance, the picture is flat, and the objects are equally worthless. The value of our time and talents will greatly depend upon the degree to which we observe these proportions. There are people of good abilities and great diligence who rarely seem to reap the natural fruits of their labour, because they are so intent upon little details that they lose sight of their main objects. The merchant who occupies every moment in the minutiae of his business that his subordinates can do as well, the master mechanic who works so hard with his own hands that he overlooks the dilatoriness of a hundred others; the mother so engaged in providing needless luxuries for her family that she has no energy left to develop the minds and affections of her children; the teacher who is so intent on conveying technical instruction that he has no time to instill the love of knowledge; the statesman so occupied with local politics that he forgets the best interests of his country—all, in fact, who employ themselves continually in what is inferior, to the neglect of the superior, are guilty of this lack of perspective. They confuse the small and the great, the near and the remote, and their lives are at that extent flat and unmeaning.

So it is with expenditure. How few there are who carry the laws of perspective into their disbursements, who place in the foreground the more important needs of our nature, and pencil lightly in the distance the least worthy, who spend for health and comfort rather than for fashion and luxury, who plan to feed the mind as well as the body, to beautify the character as well as to adorn the dwelling, to place in rightful order, with a firm hand, all these many claims that rise up, each so anxious to maintain its own supremacy!

Then, too, it is by giving prominence to the little vexations and troubles of life that so many lives are worn out, so many friendships broken, so many miseries inflicted. Great troubles call for strong self-control, and are often borne with equanimity, when petty irritations are suffered to corrode the temper and embitter the soul. Yet when we compare them with the real griefs of human existence how trifling do they appear, and how unworthy a part do we seem to have played in this passing scene into the foreground of our lives! Had we been true artists we should have gently drawn them in shadow, or put them far into the background, where they could not have marred the beauty of our life's landscape.

## DOCTOR HAMMOND ON SLEEP.

Dr. William H. Hammond lectured at Cheltenham Hall last evening for the benefit of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital upon the subject of "Sleep." Dr. Hammond began his lecture by comparing the periods of rest enjoyed by the different vital organs of the human body, saying that the heart, aggregating its hours out of the twenty-four, rested six hours out of the twenty-four, and that the liver, the stomach, etc., enjoyed each its period of inactivity and recuperation, but that the brain had no rest save in the moments of sleep—sometimes not then. The lecturer then sketched briefly the principles of the wear and tear of the human organism and of its building up. The waste of the vital tissues was repaired almost as soon as it was made, but the change was constant. The hair of yesterday was not the hair of to-day and the muscle for extending the arm was not identical with the same muscle after the arm had been extended. The refreshment and restorative of the brain was sleep.

Dr. Hammond narrated several anecdotes illustrating the necessity of sleep and of the inability to resist it after long wakefulness, even when the subject is laboring under severe physical discomfort or pain. Soldiers frequently, the doctor said, had been known to sleep soundly when in the saddle, and he also told of a soldier who walked a distance of 200 yards while in a sound sleep, and he would have doubtless walked further if he had not been awakened by striking his foot sharply against a stone. There was a recorded instance of a Chinaman, convicted for murder of his wife, having been convicted to die through the deprivation of sleep. Guards were posted with him constantly whose duty it was to keep him always awake. On the eighth day of his confinement he begged for the blessed privilege of being strangled or performing hard-labour (sic). The amount of sleep necessary to health varies, the doctor said, with age. In infancy the constructive processes are exceptionally lively and the child needs, accordingly, a great deal of sleep; and again, in old people decay predominates over construction, and more sleep is needed. Dr. Hammond did not think that the necessary amount of sleep which a man requires depends absolutely upon the size of the brain. He instanced the case of a celebrated French surgeon who was said under the excitement of a certain research in which he was engaged to have gone without sleep for a period of six weeks, and of a general whom report made to have gone a whole year sleeping but one hour out of every twenty-four. Dr. Hammond thought, however, that these figures are to be taken cum grano salis. Men whose work was mental required more sleep than men whose work was physical. More than this, perhaps, there was no positive law to be set down. The necessity varied with the individual. One human machine seemed pretty well oiled and run so as not to need much repair; another grated and needed mending constantly.

There was a difference of opinion among medical men, Dr. Hammond said, as to the physical motive of sleep, but he did not see why there should be. The condition of the brain during sleep, he thought, was only a greater measure of the condition of waking sleep. Sleep was produced by a diminution of blood in the brain. The doctor cited several cases to show that there was less blood in the brain during sleep than during wakefulness. One, reported by a French surgeon, was of a young man who fell and cut a fissure in his skull. The bone never grew together, but the brain grew over the wound and lay directly upon the brain, and the young man slept to a considerable extent, but when he was awake the scalp remained open and at times bulged out. Dr. Hammond also explained a series of experiments which he had himself made with dogs, and in which he had determined the amount of blood in the brain more accurately by a graduated instrument, which he had inserted through the skull upon the surface of the brain. As the brain enlarged or diminished the fluctuations were registered, and there was found to be a great difference in the size of the brain during sleep and wakefulness. "And nothing could have altered the size of the brain but the blood there is in it," the doctor said, "that during sleep there is less blood in the brain than during wakefulness."

Dr. Hammond also considered heat and cold as influences to sleep, and discussed how to make people sleep who through nervousness or some other extraneous cause were not so disposed. He advised them to think of some disagreeable thing, and had known of a man who was invariably able to get sleep by the simple device of allowing water to fall drop by drop into a tin pan. The lecturer questioned also the accuracy of the common stories of extraordinary thinking during sleep. With Coleridge and De Quincey he thought there was opium mixed with it. Concerning dreams, Dr. Hammond thought they were not original impressions but were founded upon some former experiences; and yet they were sometimes sufficiently eccentric. Delicate women, the doctor said, deliberately entered upon a career of crime in their dreams, and wakened honest men were wily without so much as a blush.—*New York World*, April 29th.

## A BOUT WITH A BISON.

"Felix" in the *Oriental Sporting Magazine* for July writes:—

Some people are under the delusion that the bison is a gnuised jaguar. I was one of those mistaken individuals until the other day, when I met for the first time a solitary bull face to face. On April 8, 1877, my camp was near the Nimar jungles at the foot of some plateaux frequented by bison. At 5 A.M. I left my bed, and having had my *shata harree* I proceeded to the top of a high conical hill in the neighbourhood, accompanied by a coolie. My *shikari* and another coolie I despatched to a still higher point in order to mark down sambur or bison as they came. After sitting for about half an hour I heard my *shikari* calling me from the bottom of the hill; I hastened down, rifle in hand, and learnt with pleasure that a solitary bull was grazing on the plateau above; on reaching the plateau, however, no bison was to be seen, so I ordered the *shikari* to climb a tall tree and have a good look round. This he did without success, but on proceeding a little further he again ascended a tree, and saw the bison lying near a small green bush with his left side towards us. The *shikari* wanted me to send to camp for my second weapon, but never having been charged by bison before (and I had shot 7), I considered this precaution unnecessary. The *shikari* then refused to accompany me, as he said he had had his scalp laid open once by having been forced over a hind by a bull when he was with S—n Sahib, and that he preferred watching the *tamasha* from the top of a tall tree. Little thinking that the beast would charge, I advanced with my express (50) at full cock to within 80 yards of the bull, who tested my approach with the greatest unconcern; however, I opened fire, and just missed his heart with the right barrel. On being struck the beast rose and came at a steady trot towards me. A second bullet in the centre of his chest failed to stop him, and my barrels being empty, I bolted behind a tall tree to reload. In my hurry to get the cartridges in I broke the upper bar of the extractor and I felt very uncomfortable. I can assure you, with the bison circling round the tree after me, at last having managed to get the cartridges home, I stood out from the tall tree. The bison at once charged with his head well down; I drove the first bullet through his nose and into

his palate; this fortunately killed him, and as he turned a bull behind the ear settled him for ever; needless to say I felt immensely relieved. Some people write about the wicked look of the tiger; believe me, a bison can look very nasty too; I advise no rash youth ever to go after a solitary bison bull unless he has two good rifles with him.—*The China Mail*, June 1st.

## A MARINE PIONIER.

A sail to the Nile in a yacht with agreeable companionship is better than summering in Pall Mall or pretending to enjoy the air in the Row. It is not often that at this busy time I get a holiday, a whole one, from pen and ink; but yesterday I had from early morning to far beyond drowsy sleep—some of the hours that are called for that is not my idea of happiness or holiday; but on a broad river towards its mouth, with a gentle breeze that sent the vessel before it, with companions fit though few, a host who understands the grand question of food and liquor, and lovely weather. I was down at Erith, where the yacht was at her moorings, by 10 A.M., and we weighed anchor almost immediately. Then came breakfast on deck under an awning—all imaginable good things down to fresh strawberries from Covent Garden, brought by the writer of these few lines. How pleasant was taking up and down; and when we got near Southend, having a race with another yacht, also with fair passengers on board, and much merriment, and kind inquiries through speaking trumpets; and then we thought we should like a little champagne cup, and all took it—because it is a well-known fact that you may take anything on board a yacht at any hour and in any quantity. Our host was very firm on this point, and quite solemn in the way he inculcated it. Then the reader of the party, a man with a voice, read some of Lockyer's charming lyrics to a select audience of two, while others worked or smoked. Next we had the lines out, and a little fishing off Sheerness, and then we thought (this was an entirely novel idea) that we would have some champagne cup. There was a glorious breeze down here, and we went spanking through the water, and dashing it from our bows at a splendid pace. We had beaten the other yacht, and the skipper was in great glory in consequence, and on we went until it was time to think of returning, for it had been arranged that we were not to fall and cut a fissure in our skulls. The boat never grew together, but the brain grew over the wound and lay directly upon the brain, and the young man slept to a considerable extent, but when he was awake the scalp remained open and at times bulged out. Dr. Hammond also explained a series of experiments which he had himself made with dogs, and in which he had determined the amount of blood in the brain more accurately by a graduated instrument, which he had inserted through the skull upon the surface of the brain. As the brain enlarged or diminished the fluctuations were registered, and there was found to be a great difference in the size of the brain during sleep and wakefulness. "And nothing could have altered the size of the brain but the blood there is in it," the doctor said, "that during sleep there is less blood in the brain than during wakefulness."

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## RUSSIAN TORPEDOES.

Berlin, June 29.

Two Russian official reports upon the torpedoes now making so much noise in the world will interest your readers. The one from Lieutenant Duboff to Captain Rogula, his superior officer, gives the first detailed account of his successful attack on the Turkish monitor off Matruh. The other, from the Matruh branch of the river I ordered the four entered under my command to sail in a straight line one after the other. The *Cesarowitch* I commanded in person was to go first; then the *Xenia* under Lieutenant Shestakoff; then the *Djigit* under Midshipman Persin; and the last the *Cesarowitch* under Midshipman Ball. In this order we were to creep along the shore until in sight of the enemy when speed was to be slackened. Advancing towards the middle of the river the outers were then to go two and two, the *Cesarowitch* and *Xenia* in front, and the *Djigit* and *Cesarowitch* behind. From the moment of entering the Matruh branch to the moment of attack we were to proceed slowly, to reduce the noise of the engines and the splash of the water to a minimum. As we neared the enemy we were to increase speed. I was to attack with Shestakoff following close, Persin was to keep ready to assist in case of accident and Ball to remain in reserve. If the ship attacked first by us was disabled by the explosion, Lieutenant Shestakoff was to attack the second ship, with Persin supporting him, all rendering help, and myself keeping in reserve. Supposing the second explosion to be likewise successful, Persin was ordered to attack the third ship, with Ball supporting him, myself rendering assistance, and Shestakoff remaining in reserve.

"The night between the 13th and 14th of May was cloudy, but not quite dark, the moon being mostly visible. There was a light breeze from the north-west, conveying the sound of our approach to the enemy. With the exception of the *Cesarowitch*, however, we went on noiselessly. In the *Cesarowitch*, handed over to me by the Romanian Government only six days previously, part of the used-up steam was to feed the boiler, while part passed into the steam pipe, and in consequence causes the cylinder to work with considerable noise. Every now and then one may deaden the noise by shutting off the steam from the pipe, but then the steam in the boiler falls rapidly, and to get it up again it is necessary either to stop the engine or to readmit the used-up steam into the pipe.

"Early on the 18th we surveyed the enemy's position from the hills on our side of the river. When we approached their place of anchorage, I ordered the steam to be shut off to prevent any noise, but the steam quickly falling to 32 (I generally kept it at 50) I was four times compelled to stop the engine for a while in sight of the enemy. As this was likely to attract attention, I, after the last stoppage, ordered Shestakoff to readmit the steam, and to follow me rapidly to the nearest monitor, which I intended to attack first. At the moment of giving this order we were 600 yards apart, English from the monitor. Now, unfortunately, however, the noise with which we were proceeding, we were halted by the watch only after performing half the distance. I answered what I thought to be the regulation reply, but have since heard that it was not in form, and that my mistake awakened immediate suspicion. The artillerymen, who had lain down for the night on deck, were awake by the first report of the signal rifle. I suspect that our excursion the preceding night had attracted attention, and that all the monitors were on the *qui vive*. Indeed, the monitors, as we discovered on approaching them, had left their former anchorage and gone nearer Matruh.

"The monitor had her steam up, and, firing at us from her stern guns on the upper deck, might have inflicted consider-

able damage. I therefore determined to make for the stern, and thereby escape danger and deprive the vessel of her moving powers. The connecting wire I ordered to be kept in readiness to be used at any moment. My calculation proved correct. We no sooner neared the ship than the stern gun opened fire. Three bullets were discharged without effect, and before the fourth could be fired I had passed the stern, and, coming up to the left side of the ship, sprang the mine, which destroyed the stern. It was a torpedo attached to a pole, and hit the ship between stern and midships, a little before the stern post. The water rushed into the sides of the monitor, the waves washed over the cutter. Many fragments were thrown to a height of about 120 feet. Some bits of furniture falling into the cutter proved the explosion to have taken effect right through the ship up to the deck. The crew of the monitor hastened from stern to prow, the stern sinking considerably into the water. I took measures to save my men, but, finding the cutter had righted herself, endeavoured to back stern, and put the steam ejector into operation to pump out the water. At this moment the sinking monitor began to fire out of her turret, when I called out to Lieutenant Shestakoff to deal another blow. Quickly he hoisted the turret, just as the turret gun was firing a second shot. Lieutenant Shestakoff, it is necessary to observe, actually touched the monitor, with his prow lodged his torpedo under the keel midships, about 20ft. from the prow post. As in the first instance the effect of the explosion was tremendous as may be inferred from cabin furniture being hurled into the air and falling forwards into the cutter *Xenia*. After the second explosion, the crew of the monitor finding it impossible to continue their artillery, with remarkable bravery seized their rifles, discharging one or two after the other. Neither I nor Shestakoff could get away as fast as we wished. The screw of Shestakoff's cutter had got entangled with some of the broken fragments, while my vessel was so full of water that I had to get the whole crew to work to bail it out with pails, the steam engine having refused to work. During the whole of this time Shestakoff kept up a snaking rifle fire against the enemy. The two other Turkish vessels—one a steamer, the other a monitor—had kept firing at us ever since the first discharge of the attack monitor. The steamer evidently was provided with smooth-bore guns, which the crew did not fire with despatch or precision. Possibly the steamer being 60 sajen nearer to us than the second monitor and having her deck inundated with water, the men found it impossible to handle their guns effectively. The second monitor, being more advantageously placed could turn her battery upon us without any difficulty. Her shot fell some distance from our stern, and subsequently, when we had got away from the monitor, passed over our heads. The rifle fire from both ships was kept up incessantly while we were alongside and when we had got away."

## THE RUSSIAN SEA-GOING TORPEDO-VESSEL EXPLOSION.

A Cronstadt correspondent furnishes the following particulars of the sea-going torpedo-vessel *Vzrreeff*, or *Explosion*, now under course of construction at Messrs. Baird's engineering works on the Neva. The *Vzrreeff*, which in many respects greatly resembles the torpedo boat *Thornycroft* and Co., has a length of 115 feet, a width of sixteen feet, and a draught of water seven and a half feet in front, and ten feet towards the stern. The bottom is coated with three-quarter inch copper sheeting, the fore and aft parts of the vessel being also of the same material. The sides are constructed of iron, covered with steel sheeting varying in thickness from a quarter of an inch to three-sixteenths. The bridge is likewise of iron. Inside the vessel plenty of space is allotted to the crew, and at the stern is a tube-arrangement for the ejection of Whitehead's fish torpedo. The hull of the *Explosion* is to be constructed sufficiently strong to allow her to proceed to sea in stormy weather, and to resist the heavy waves which make navigation in the Gulf of Finland dangerous during the prevalence of south-westerly winds. Unusually large pumps will be fitted in the *Vzrreeff* in order that the water may be rapidly drawn from the various compartments into which she is divided if she springs a leak or sustains any injury from the enemy's fire. The engines are on the compound system, and according to contract should furnish a speed of seventeen knots an hour to be carried on without slackening for four consecutive hours. It is also required that she shall be able to undertake a voyage between St Petersburg and Revel at an average speed of not less than ten knots per hour. Her coal bunkers are calculated to contain sufficient coal for one day's coal if driven at seventeen knots, and for four days if at ten knots. According to the contract concluded with Messrs. Baird at the beginning of the year the *Vzrreeff* ought to have been ready for sea by June; but the alterations which the Russian Admiralty have introduced from time to time have delayed the launching of the vessel, and it will not be finished before the end of the summer. The cost of the *Vzrreeff* is 100,000 roubles, or about £11,000. If on completion she does not attain a speed of seventeen knots this sum is to be reduced to 80,000 roubles, and again to 75,000 roubles if the vessel cannot steam faster than twelve knots an hour. The duty assigned her will be the defence of Cronstadt and the Baltic ports.

## RECEPTION BY AN AFRICAN KING.

Mr. Baker was now asked as to myself, the object of my mission, and what I thought of M'Tse's. Mr. Baker interpreted to him, though he understood me perfectly. I spoke in Arabic, as follows:—

"O M'Tse, great King of Africa, I have come in the name of the great Sultan at Cairo to present you his gracious salutations. The world has heard of a great African king, and my August Sovereign in sending me to him, wishes me thus to express his kindly friendship and interest for one, for whom he wishes only continued health and greatness."

This was received with expressions of delight, and by M'Tse smilingly. "Kurungli! kurungli!" "Good! good!" responded from all sides. They all rushed forward with wild gesticulation and apparent menace, with neatly carved obelisks, they screamed and danced in a mimicry of hostile attack against M'Tse, crying "Yanzig! yanzig! yanzig!" which meant that they thought M'Tse, for bringing so powerful a prince to Uganda!

slight but significant contraction of the eye had caused the disappearance of the "mark," who quick to do their master's will, snatched from their turbans the plaited cord, and seizing their unwilling victims, the number of thirty, amid howls and fearful yells, crowned in blood the signal honour of the white man's visit to M'Tse. It required no common effort for me to repress my feelings at this moment, or to assume the careless air that concealed what was going on within; for all eyes were watching me intently, and a sign of feeling would, if nothing more serious, have subjected me to ridicule and loss of prestige. Singular contradictory combination in the negro, that, cowardly himself, he most admires coolness in others.

The interview had now finished, and the drums and horns were silent; the bloody deed had been done, and sickened and oppressed I arose to go. M'Tse followed me to the door, where I was met by the anxious faces of my soldiers Said, Abd-el-Rahman, and Selim, who accompanied me at the bidding of M'Tse to a garden on the left in order that he might show me his harem, more than 100 very pretty women, clothed in the same simple and tasteful garment common to both sexes. They surrounded me, examined carefully the gilt trimmings of my uniform, and laughed in astonishment at my hair, as I lifted my turban from my heated head. When no longer seated upon his throne M'Tse is very gay, and laughs with a freedom that soon convinced me we should be great friends. We strolled through the numerous nicely constructed huts, shaded by the ubiquitous banana trees, followed by the ubiquity of his harem, by whom he is greatly beloved; as indeed he is by the whole people, who, as time wore on, I found to be, as a general rule, a lying, miserable set, who, although certain of being put to death, would sometimes defy his authority. During the walk he had brought to me a pretty boy of about twelve years of age, perfectly white. I did not for the moment, thus taken unawares, think of the Albinos that have been heretofore recorded as indigenous among some African people; and consequently I looked very much surprised. No less so did the boy, who looked in wonder and seemed pleased to meet with one whose colour approached his own. His hair was rather the crisp wool of the negro but perfectly white; his eyes were blue; his skin of a delicate white tint. M'Tse offered to give him to me, I refused to take him at the moment, and forgot to do so at the time of my departure from Uganda.—*Col. Long's "Central Africa."*

## THE OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

A brief résumé of the war so far on the waters of the Danube may be given as follows: The Russians, by means of the batteries of the river passing through Roumania territory, succeeded promptly and, as was supposed, effectually, in cutting off the retreat of the Turkish fleet. This, on the other hand, remains paralyzed and inactive for want of coal and for want of direction. The Russians succeeded in blowing up, by means of a spar torpedo in a steam launch, one gunboat. Another gunboat, or rather a monitor, is destroyed through the gross carelessness of the crew themselves. A few ships were damaged at various parts of the river between earthworks and the ships, without any result, and one vessel succeeded in driving off a torpedo launch. In some parts of the river a panic seems to have seized the commanders of the gunboats that they were liable to be blown up, and they would open a tremendous fire of shot and shell on some peaceful Moldavian paddling along in their queer-shaped canoes to look after their cattle in the marshes. On two occasions I happened to be present at one of these "engagements," and, indeed, for some time did believe that the boats were really Russian launches coming down from Ismail through the streams in the marshes. My curiosity took me to the marshes, where, however, I failed to see anything that really looked like an enemy, but the Turks explained that the boats had just disappeared behind some reeds and high trees, which they certainly must have done if they were ever there. I am anxious, however, not to cast the slightest aspersion on the courage of the Turkish sailor. He is a man capable of the highest acts of heroism, and would follow a leader in whom he had no confidence to any peril. He is, moreover, sober, honest and respectful to his superiors, and, while the discipline of the Danube seems very lax, and yet it is not for the qualities that distinguish the Turk of the lower orders, it would be impossible that it should be maintained. There seems a kind of familiarity among the men and officers in Turkish ships that must be subversive of discipline. The ships themselves are dirty beyond all belief; but this remark I would especially apply to the Danube Fleet. The disorder on board is appalling—guns cast loose, tackles lying about the deck, a musket propped up against the netting here, a cutlass there, pistols, boarding pikes, tomahawks in all kinds of unexpected places, left anywhere by the last wearer—all extremely dirty and badly kept, and not numbered or accounted for to any one individual who should be held responsible for its condition, but seeming general property. With this state of affairs, and the men some in one dress, some in another, and all of them with holes in their clothes, with the officers in no way distinguishable from the crew, except by a stray shoulder-strap or gilt button, it is not surprising that there is no enterprise among them. It is impossible to suppose that so large a fleet of vessels, had they been English, would have remained doing nothing for so long. Each individual captain would have been night and day looking out for some opportunity to have a brush with the enemy. Earthworks might have been surprised at night, guns spiked, and large bodies of troops passing almost within sight of the river might have been molested. Various attempts might have been made to pick up the torpedoes, or to blow them up by discharging a bag of gunpowder among them—in fact, to any active-minded officer the occasion for doing a great deal was frequently arising. But the Turk has no initiative.

The Admiral in command of this fleet is, I am told, a fairly good officer—his name is Vesim Pasha; and so is the second in command, Ash Pasha. Of course, it is not fair to expect them to have tried anything as they were, and are, under the immediate command of the Serdar Ekrem. It is hardly necessary to say that with the state of affairs I have attempted to describe the most stupid mistakes are made, and most

contradictory orders are issued. As an instance of mismanagement, the story of a large Armstrong gun, on its travels after the gunboat for which it was destined, may be taken as typical; but it is by no means an isolated instance, for such incidents could be multiplied *ad infinitum*. A certain gunboat on the Danube was supposed to be in need of another gun, though, as it turned out, she had already encountered her decks with more than she could have fought. A telegram was despatched to the Tophane, the Arsenal, at Constantinople, and the only astonishing part of the story is that somebody actually attended to it, and in a short time the gun was at Varna. Here with great labour and difficulty it was despatched by rail to Rusehuk, but when it got there it was discovered that the gunboat for which it was destined was below Tulcha, on the Lower Danube; that is to say, below every single position occupied by the Russian torpedoes and earthworks. So the gun was sent back again to Varna, and thence shipped on board a man-of-war, by which ship I happened to take a passage from Varna to Sulina—for the Danube. Arrived at Sulina, the gun was again transhipped into a river steamer, where, again the wandering gun and I were fellow-travellers, but when we met the gunboat and with no little risk of the gun tumbling into the Danube from the stupid and unseamanlike way in which the gun was dragged across from the deck of one vessel to the deck of the other on two spars, the discovery was made that the gunboat would have to go to Constantinople to be fitted for the gun. There was no port it could fire from, no bolts to which to secure it, and the carriage was so low that when the gun was run out the muzzle lay over the portall running up into the clouds.—*Times Correspondent.*

## THE FEELING WHEN UNDER FIRE.

As a contribution toward explaining how one feels in going under fire for the first time, I may here record a personal experience at Kars, which, though, I believe, common enough under similar circumstances, is perhaps not familiar to non-combatant readers. This was my first exposure to either musketry or cannon shot, and "I am free to confess" that, although in excellent health and well mounted and armed, as the moment of actual conflict approached I felt a growing sense of fear as much beyond the power of my will as the involuntary muscles, and which, as it culminated just before the first shot was fired, became positively physical in its intensity. A complex counter-feeling of half-shame, half-pride, kept me, however, from attempting escape, even if this had been practicable through the hurried halations behind. But hardly a half a dozen shots had been exchanged before this emotion of terror was replaced by an exhilaration and sense of positive enjoyment which more than once during the day carried me through the thick of the melee with absolutely unflinching nerve. Afterward, before Sebastopol, a friend, who still carries glorious scars of Alma and Inkermann, told me that at Sobram, where he had received his own baptism of fire, he had passed through much the same process of sensation, and that he knew it to be so, as I have said, common enough in the experience of others. More animal courage, therefore, after all, would seem to have less to do with the moral of those who feel it than is generally supposed.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

## STATISTICS OF MODERN LONDON.

The metropolis of the British Empire, the largest city the world ever saw, covers, within 15 miles radius of Charing-cross, nearly 700 square miles, and numbers within these boundaries 4,000,000 of inhabitants. It comprises 100,000 foreigners from every region of the globe. It contains more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Roman Catholics than Rome itself, more Irish than Dublin, more Scotchmen than Edinburgh. The port of London has every day on its waters 1,000 ships and 9,000 sailors. Upwards of 120 persons are added to the population daily, or 40,000 yearly, a birth taking place every five minutes, and a death every eight minutes. On an average, 25 miles of streets are opened, and 90,000 new houses built every year. In its postal districts there is a yearly delivery of 238 millions of letters. On the police register there are the names of 120,000 habitual criminals, increasing by many thousands every year. More than one-third of all the crime of the country is committed in London, or at least brought to light there. There are as many beershops and public-houses as would, if their fronts were placed side by side, reach from Charing-cross to Portsmouth, a distance of 73 miles, and 88,000 drunkards are annually brought before its magistrates. The shops open on Sundays would form streets 60 miles long. It is estimated that there are above a million of the people who are practically heathen, wholly neglecting the ordinances of religion. At least 900 additional churches and chapels would be required for the wants of the people.

## A WHISTLING MATCH.—A Hazardous

correspondent tells of a novel wager recently won in that town. A party of men, being together, one of them proposed to bet that Peter Toombs would whistle one hour without stopping or speaking, and without repeating any time. The proposal was made by another of the party, who reduced the time to half an hour. Mr. Toombs accepted the amendment, the stakes were put up and Mr. Toombs began his task. Beginning with "Paddle your own canoe, in grand style," he ran through his repertoire, ending with "Paddle your own canoe, in grand style." When the half hour was ended, not being blown, the whistler kept it up twenty minutes longer, winning, of course, the stakes.—*Harford, Conn. Times.*

"BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr. Ball, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HARRY ALLEN.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."



## Intimations.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.

Two cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent week's insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agents is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 2nd, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies. Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.  
Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—  
Letters, 10 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.  
There is no charge on redrafted correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

	Via San Francisco, or Melbourne, Brindisi	Via Hongkong, or Shanghai, Brindisi
Letters, —	22	26
Registration, —	12	12
Newspapers, —	4	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	10

	Aspinwall, Panama:—	
Letters, —	18	34
Registration, —	None	None
Newspapers, —	4	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	10

	Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—	
Letters, —	12	16
Registration, —	8	12
Newspapers, —	2	4
Books & Patterns, —	4	6

	Bahamas, Danish W. Indies, Hayti:—	
Letters, —	14	34
Registration, —	None	None
Newspapers, —	4	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	10

	Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—	
Letters, —	30	46
Newspapers, —	6	6
Books & Patterns, —	14	10
Registration, —	12	None

	Hawaiian Kingdom:—	
Letters, —	16	16
Registration, —	None	None
Newspapers, —	4	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	6

	W. Indies, (except as above) Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Grey Town, La Guayra, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—	
Letters, —	26	34
Newspapers, —	6	6
Books & Patterns, —	14	10
Registration, —	12	None

	Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.Z.), Mozambique (N.Z.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.	
Letters, —	26	34
Newspapers, —	6	6
Books & Patterns, —	14	10
Registration, —	12	None

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.	Per 2 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	2	4	4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are, as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For such transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of books, &c., or of a portion thereof is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

## PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its more use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of seeds, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or kingfish, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain or china, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal turnings, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in such a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, who at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone; viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—

Leave Hongkong by French Packet, Sept. 15. Nov. 29.  
Leave Batavia, Oct. 1. Dec. 13.  
Due at Port Darwin, Oct. 12. Dec. 24.

Sydney, Oct. 31. Jan. 12.  
Melbourne, Nov. 6. Jan. 18.  
Adelaide, Nov. 12. Jan. 24.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article 13. "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon; but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose. Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

## India Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets. The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

## Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 1 cent.

## Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in R.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send halfpenny letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

## Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.  
The English Mail.  
The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.  
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.  
The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong boxes, and such boxes should be packed in such a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the packets. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and this the loss of a registered packet is a very serious occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sentinel unregistered letters, valuable articles unregistered, and such articles as are exposed to risk, and are a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eight pence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch, even if the latter do not contain any article

of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.
2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.
3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—  
Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs. to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.  
Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.
4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post.

Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers of the P. & O. and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departure of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Galle.

## Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—  
Orders on the United Kingdom.  
Up to £2, ..... 18 cents.  
" £2 to £5, ..... 38 " "  
" £5 to £10, ..... 64 " "  
" £10 to £20, ..... 72 " "  
Local Money Orders.  
Up to £25, ..... 15 cents.  
" £25 to £50, ..... 30 " "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except where there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

\* Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## Unclaimed Correspondence.

August 31, 1877.

Letts Page.	Letts Page.
Ackermann, R. 1	Macpherson, J. 8 12
Ad TONG 1	regd. Gordon 1
Bade & Co. 1	Markham, C. W. 1 regd.
Barnes, J. M. 1	McNulty, John 1
Bennett, G. H. 1	Middleton, J. T. 1
Brown, Sir J. 1	Morton, Capt. 1
Campbell, W. J. 1	Mumck, Henry 1
Burdia, Geo. S. 1	Nevcombe, Mrs. 3
Campbell, W. J. 1	Novak, Francisco 1
S. (M.D.) 1	O'Grady,



